VERA CRUZ, Dec. 2, 1858. There is quite a war stir just now. In the last few days a French fleet has anchored at Sacrificios, under the command of Admiral Pourneau. There are now here five French war vessels, viz.: two steamers, two brigs, and one frigate Two others are expected soon; thus there will be a French fleet of seven ships here

in a few days.

There are also here four Spanish war vessels, and three more are expected daily. They come, it is said, best upon war. There will be here in a short time three British war

Versels coming on a collecting expedition.

This will give us a formidable array of 18 war ves-

cele at this port.

From the interior we have positively nothing reliable. Communication is still cut off, but it is said there is a formidable force on the way between this and Orizaba to attack this city.

Everybody is actir, and foreigners are leaving the

city for the coast to get out of danger.

In the Vera Cruz Progress of the 2d inst. we find it In the Vera Cruz Progress of the 2d inst. we find it stated that the diligence which had arrived the previous day had brought a reliable confirmation of reports already current that Gen. Marquez had been routed by forces under the command of Geo. Degol lade, in an action at the bridge of Tololotlan, and that Gen. Arteaga has obtained a complete triumph over a party commanded by Col. Ruelas in the neighborhood of Guarajuato, not entering the city, however, as he desired first to confer with Degollado. Ruelas, it i stated, arrived at the capital on the 26th ult.

desired first to confer with Degonado. Rucias, it is stated, arrived at the capital on the 26th ult.

It was reported that a number of firms in the capital had been pursued by the Zuloago Government, for having resisted the heavy and peremptory demand made upon them for further contributions.

The reactionary movement, says the Progress, is rapidly approaching its denominant, and it is scarcely likely that it will get to Vera Cruz before doing so.

It appears from articles in the Progress that Senor Sarlat, the Zulosga Governor of Tabasco, on leaving the city on possession of it being taken by the Lib erals, as aheady announced, went to the several for erais, as aheady announced, went to the several for-eign Consuls with the view of prejudicing them against the designs of the Liberals, and endeavored to persuade them that a prime feature in their course would be that of oppressing foreigners. Senor D. Angel Corso, the Liberal Governor, immediately on accertaining the fact, addressed communications to the several Consuls, for the purpose of counteracting any impressions which Sarlat's statements much the any impressions which Sarlat's statements might be calculated to make; and the replies of the Consuls of the United States, of Spain, and of France, to Gov. Cerse's circular are published. Mr. E. P. Johnson, our Consul, briefly expresses his satisfaction with Schor Corse's declaration, and amounces his intention to transmit it to ms Government. Senor D. Pablo Sastre y Mess states that the report that the Liberal larges would not respect the residences of the Liberal forces would not respect the residences of the Consuls or foreigners on taking possession of the city, had created the profoundest disguet in him; but that the declarations of Senor Corso had completely quieted all his apprehensions, although he intimates that he had previously solicited the Captain-General of Cuba to send a vessel of war to the port to protect Spanish citizens should it prove necessary. M. Emile Brinac, the Frence Corsol, intimates his pleasure in believing in the sincerity of Senor Corso's declaration, and that the fears which had been raised for the safety of French subjects were transquilized. Liberal forces would not respect the residences of the French subjects were tranquilized.

Col. Benavides, heretofere attached to the Liberal

party, is intimated to have gone over to the Zolosga side, on the taking of the Castle of Perote, and had written a letter to the G. vernor of the State of Vera Cruz, recommending him to submit to the Zolosguista regume. The Progress administers to him a very causic castigatic n for treachery and tergiversation.

Gov. Arteaga of Queretara has issued a decree, the bject of which is to put down bands of marauders, who a the name of the Leberal party perpetrate outrages on the people in sparsely populated parts of the country. It provides that every chief must have written authority from the General Chief of the Federal army, or from the first or secand in chief of the division of Michoacan, from the chief recognised by the first named, from the Constitutional Governor of Guana juste; and that every person acting without such authority shall be punished as a bandit.

authority shall be punished as a bandit.

Lower California is announced to have declared for the Constrututionalists.

Señors Soto, Cabrioto and Carvajal, with a respectable force, occupied Pachuca on the 4th uit., as reported in the secount of Gen. Mejia, published yesterday in the communication of our Tehauntepec correspondent. Although the place is so near the capital—42 miles distant—up to the 7th, the Zaloaguista troops had made no advance against them.

had made no advance against them.

42 miles distant—up to the 7th, the Zaloaguista troops had made no advance against them.

The Progress publishes the correspondence between Senor Juan Baptista Topote, the communder of the Spanish naval forces at Tampico, and Gen. Garza, on the subject of the denaid made on the 16th ait, by the former, for reparation within twenty-four nears for the forced loan imposed on Spaniards in that place, together with a circular from Juarez's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Senor Ocampo, of the 15th of October, in which it is explicitly directed that in future foreigners should be exempted in cases of forced loans being raised, and that they should be given satisfactory security for acknowledgments where they have been made; and a communication from Senor Ocampo, dated the 27th, addressed to Garza, expressing approval of the course he had pursued on the demand being made on him. It will be recollected that Garza arranged the difficulty by satisfying the Spanish merchants at Tampico, consistently with the terms of the circular above alluded to.

Gen. Echesgeray had issued a proclamation in ref-

Gen. Echesgerey had issued a proclamation in reference to the capture of Perote, congratulating his forces on the event, leading them very highly for the fortitude they had displayed, and then announcing to them his intention of shooting all the officers and sergeants taken prisoners, and one in every five of the men. "A horrible spectacle," he says, "will disturb your gratification. I am of those Mexicans who pre your graincation. I am of those marketing and particular between their natural good feelings; you cannot see wit indifference the death of our breturen, although you indifference the death of our bretoren, although you know the enermous crimes of which they are guilty. I have commanded the officers and sergeants taken prisoners to be shot, and one in five of the rebel soldiers to be selected to suffer the same penalty; and this order will be fuifilled, notwithstanding the violence that I have been compelled to do myself in issuing it. The unhappy men who, within a few bours, will cease to exist, are coreligionists of the assassins of the young Gen. Manero, the brave man who fell in Zacateess, and of Gen Biancarte, a model of honor and bravers in Gandalaira. Remember what your Zacatecas, and of Gen Biancarte, a model of honor and bravery, in Guadalaj ra. Remember what your dear country has lost in the death of there and other such herces, and reflect that, to establish order, her blood thirsty enemies must disappear. Continue lending your useful services with the same value and firmness as hitherto. Vera Cruz expects us; and do not doubt that in defense of the holy cause which we proclaim your General and friend will be the first in encountering oangers of all kinds. Viva Religion. Viva the Republic. Viva true Liberty. Viva the Supreme Government. Viva the Army.

Don Juan de Vicario, with a Zulonguista force of 500 men, is said to have been routed with great slaughter, on the 6th ult., near Chiefia, himself being badly

on the 6th nit., near Chietia, himself being badly wounded, and being compelled to fly to Jonacatepec, with only Schor Salas and the Rector of the latter with only Schor Salas and the Rector of the latter piace in his company. As many as 1.3 corpses were counted on the theater of the battle, and many more

were killed while fleeing.

Gen. Iglesias, commanding the forces of Vera Cruz, had issued a decree ordering those who should scale the walls of the city to be shot, unless under 18 years of age, and then to be subjected to corporeal pumish-

meet.

Col. Zayss of the Tamenlipas National Guards, had issued a proclamation to them, at Cludad Victoria, calling on them to muster for service and march to Tula to take the van of the defense of the cause, average the reverse sustained by Vidaurri, and enable the plans resolved on to be carried out, sided as they would be by various other forces.

Seners D. Romulo Diaz de la Vega and Miguel Blazes, beginning the president Component, went to

Seners D. Remule Diaz de la Vega and Miguer Blance, banished by President Comonfert, went to Vera Cruz in the British steamer Trent, from Havena, but were not permitted to land. They then went to Tampico in her, but were similarly treated there, and had to return to Vera Cruz on the steamer and finally to return to Havana.

Gen. Gaizn arrived at Vera Cruz from Tampico on the 25th ult., but returned on the Trent, with Vega and Physics.

Gen. Alvarez is said to have crossed the River Mezcal with a considerable force, on the way to

Sinalea, or at least the capital and principal cities of the State, are reported to have pronounced for the Constitutionalists; and Senor Pesqueira is stated to have marched against Mazatlan, the last hold of the Zaloagaeros.

FROM HAVANA.

The United States Mail steemship Philadelphia, Lieut. McArran commanding, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 5th for Havana, at which port she arrived on the 9th, having been detained at the Pass a Loutre fifteen hours by fog. She left Havana on the night of the 5th, and arrived here on the morning of

The United States Mail steamship Granada, Capt. Rerryman, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 9th, and would sail with the mails and passengers for

Aspinwail on the morning of the 10th. There was little of interest occurring at Havana. UTAH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Nov. 12, 1858. When I last wrote it was thought here that no further cause of apprehension existed with regard to any difficulties arising out the killing by the troops of the son of old Peet-eet-neetz, the Utah Chief, in effecting the arrest of the two Indians who had been guilty of an abo ninable outrage upon the persons of an old woman and a young girl, near the Spanish Fork settlement. The Indians appearing quiet and submissive, the troops who had been sent in that d rection as a precautionary measure were recalled and returned to camp about two weeks ago. Since then information has been received that some of Peet-eet neetz's band have been endeavoring to stir up bad feeling smong the Snake Indians to the north of us, and that old Peet-eet-neetz himself has gone south-east toward the country of the Navajos, already hostile and disaffected, to endeavor to incense them to make a foray into Utah, with a view of stampeding and running off our herds; which, on account of the large number of animals of which they are com-posed, have to be wintered at some distance south us, in Tintic and Rush valleys. To provide against any contingency of this sort, Gen. Johnston has sent some companies of the 2d Dragoom in that direction, under the command of Capt.

The Utah Indians of this country are very adroit horse-thieves, and may give us some little trouble by the exercise of their abilities in that line; but they are one of the most cowardly, lazy and worthss tribes on the continent, and are not likely to make any other demonstrations of hostility in the presence of so large a military force as that now stationed in Utah. The killing of old Peet-eet-neetz's son, though unavoidable under the circumstances. was an unfortunate occurrence, as both the ol man and his son had been of the party who carried Dr. Hurt out of the country last Fall, and had stuck to the army all Winter on Black's Fork. Peet-eet-neetz himself was quite a favorite with officers and men, and always a welcome visitor to their tents. I suppose the old man is not politician or diplomatist enough to understand the profound considerations of public policy which led to the adjustment of our difficulties with the Mormons in a manner very different from what he had been led to consider probable, after the burning of our trains and open defiance on the part of the Mormons of the power of the Government. An Indian, more-over, never understands a mistake or an accident. All that old Peet-eet-neetz knows, or can be made All that old Peet-eet-neetz knows, or can be made to comprehend, about the matter is simply this: That last Fall, when the Mormon people, among whom he lives, were in open rebellion against the Government, he left them, and, taking Dr. Hurt with him, made his way through the mountains and joined the army on the Sweetwater, and remained with it throughout the Winter; and that his son, with it throughout the Winter; and that his son, who was not one of the parties concerned in the outrage upon the Mormon females, has been shot by the soldiers who had before been his friends. The circumstances which brought about the death of his son, though such as to afford a perfectly satisfactory justification to the Government and to prehension, and the old man no doubt considers it his duty to give us all the trouble he can. His ability to annoy us, however, as I before remarked, is hardly commensurate with his will.

While on the topic of the aborigines of this region, I may as well relate an act of savage justice, or rather vengeance, which I heard of from the most reliable source shortly after our entrance into the Valley: While the army was in Black' Fork last Winter, San Pete, one of the principal chiefs of the Utahs, visited our camp and sojourned near us for some time, with his family, consisting of two or three wives and an indefinite number of papooses. One of the wives was a young woman nt sixteen years of age, whose Indian name I do not know, but whose English cognomen was Elizabeth. San Pete had, or imagined he had, reason to suspect her fidelity to him while at our camp, and after his return to the Indian settle ment near Spanish Fork, took her out, and, in pursuance of an intention which he had announced pefore leaving Fort Bridger, blew out her brains in the presence of his people.

Not long since there came very near being a

veritable fracas in Salt Lake City, between Mr. Gilbert of the Gentile firm of Gilbert & Garish, and some of his clerks, on the one part, and two of Brigham's sons, Joseph and Brigham, jr., on the other. It seems that Brigham senior, was concerned in a contract to deliver a certain amount of lumber for the United States Quartermaster's Department, at the store of Gilbert & Garish, in Department, at the store of Gibert & Garial, in the city, and was to be paid for it there, upon the delivery of the whole amount. A partial delivery was made, and part payment demanded by Joseph and Brigham Young, jr., on behalf of their father, who still keeps himself shut up in the Lion House, with a body guard around him. Some dispute arising between Mr. Gilbert and Jo. Young, who was drunk at the time, and the embryo prophet becoming rather personal and insulting in his remarks. he was very unceremoniously hustled out of the store by Mr. Gilbert and his clerks. He thereupon waxed exceeding wroth, mounted his horse, which was at hand, drew and cocked his revolver, and was in the act of charging into the store, when he was stopped by Brigham junior, who succeeded i persuading him to moderate his fury and retire. It was probably as well for him that he did, for had he persisted in the attempt to ride into the store, revolver in hand, he would have found a party of unbelieving Gentiles inside ready to give him a

proper reception.

The Saints in the city are very much annoyed just now by the presence in their midst of two or three hundred discharged teamsters, a rather rough and unruly set of men, who neither feel nor manifest the slightest reverence or respect for the pro-phets, priests or bishops of the Church of Latter-Day Saints. These teamsters are, no doubt, a rather hard set of characters; at times disposed to be decidedly riotous and disorderly. I there has been some talk, in official quarters, about having a body of troops sent in to maintain quiet and order in the City of the Saints. If the army were stationed near at hand, it would be the easiest matter in the world to maintain peace and good order, with the most perfect security of person and property, as was the case in the City of Mexico in But as the Saints have made it a special 1847. But as the Saints have made it a special point to have the troops quartered as far away from their centers of population as practicable, and as, in order to conciliate them in this particular, the army of Utah has been subjected to the greatest annoyance, smothered and suffocated in dirt and dust, for several months, and as we have now built up a city of our own and made ourselves quite. up a city of our own, and made ourselves quite comfortable where we are, it strikes me that it would be cutting it rayther fat to call upon us to leave our comfortable houses and take the field again, to protect, against a few of our discharged teamsters, the people who, but a few mouths ago, professed to think no more of wiping out the army of Utah than of cating their breakfasts, and whose prophet was wont so recently to speak to them

With a large mouth indeed,

The United States District Court for the IIId dicial District met in Salt Lake City on Monday, the 1st inst., Judge Sinclair presiding. David A. Burr was appointed and qualified as Clerk; the Grand and Petit Jurors attended, and the Court adjourned to the 15th inst., to await the arrival of the newly-appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Wil-son. Since, then, both that gentleman and Judge Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice of the Supremi Court, have arrived.

The first number of the new Gentile newspaper The first number of the new Gentile newspaper appeared on Thursday last, the 5th inst., and is to be published on Thursday of each week, at the subscription price of \$8 a year, invariably in advance. It is edited and published by Mr. Kirk Anderson, fornerly of The Missouri Republican, under the somewhat odd designation of Kirk Anderson, for the Missouri Republican, which is the somewhat odd designation of Kirk Anderson are the somewhat of the source of the s derson's Valley Tan. I send you a number of the

The 31st of last month being muster day, we had one of the most extensive military displays that has been presented in the regular service since the time of the Mexican war. The three regiments of infantry here, all of which are now filled up very

nearly to their complement, were paraded, reviewed nearly to their complement, were paraded, reviewed and inspected together by Lieut.-Col. P. Morrison of the 7th Infantry, the commander of the post. The troops, over two thousand in number, pre-sented a very fine appearance, and, considering the large number of recruits in the ranks, acquitted themselves very creditably. Indeed, I do not believe there is in the world a finer army, for its size, than the army of Utah. The officers, I believe, have always compared favorably with those of any other service, and the improvement in quality, if I may use the expression, of the men who have of later years enlisted in the ranks in our service, is manifest to every military observer. A finer body of enlisted soldiers, I am satisfied, not to be found in any service in the world. Mostly young and in the prime of life, intelligent, active, subordinate, and at the same time spirited and brave, their officers, whenever occasion may demand, can go into action with the certainty that, wherever they lead, their men will follow

Last Tuesday, the 9th inst., was quite a gala day with us here at Camp Floyd. A magnificent flagstaff having been recently erected near the center of the camp, the star-spangled banner was that day run up for the first time, with all appropria: The whole command was under arms, and formed in hollow square around the staff, the sides of the square consisting of the different regiments in close column, doubled on the center. At 12 meridian, sit the bands struck up at once the "Star-spangled Banner," and with a salute of thirty-three guns from Phelps's Light Battery, and amid the cheers of officers and men, up went the glorious flag that this army was sent out to plant

nd maintain here. Every friend of humanity will, of course, rejoice that the raising of it was so peaceably accomplished, atter all the threats, to the contrary, that were rung into our ears by vociferous Saints last Fall and

There are many, here and in the States, who will remember the raising of that flag on a bright merning in September, 1847, upon a certain castle which had just been carried at the point of the bayonet. The castle was that of Chapultepee. In the neighboring village of Mexcoac, on a scaffold, surrounded by a military guard, were a score or so of unfortunate wretches, traitors to the land of their nativity or adoption, who had been taken in arms fighting against the flag of their country. They had been duly tried and convicted, and sen tenced to be hung on the very day the assault was to be made upon the the hitherto considered invincible Chapultepec. It is said that the officer charged with the superintendance of the carrying out of their sentence, purposely delayed the exe-cution until their eyes should see the glorious flag they had deserted floating in triumph over the last of the Mexican strongholds, and that the moment after the star-spangled banner was run upon the flag-staff upon the summit of Chapultepee, the traiters on the scaffold in the town of Mexceac were swung off into eternity. It is well that the traitors in Utah, who, although at one time in open arms against the flag of their country, never car-ried their temerity to the extent of attempting to shed the blood of its defenders, saved us by timely surrender the necessity of a similar accompaniment to the raising of the American flag once more in

To complete the celebration of the day we had, for the first time, dramatic performances at our Theater by the Camp Floyd Military Dramatic Association of the Army of Utah. The Association is composed altogether of enlisted men of the army. They have engaged for the female characters the services of several Mormon actresses of very fair ability in their profession. The building, which is constructed of adobes, is of large and commodious dimensions, and will seat conveniently an audience of 600 or 700. One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in fitting up the estab-lishment was the want of proper paints for the scenery and decorations, which were not to be had in the country, and some rather odd expedients had to be resorted to, to supply the want of the ordinary figments. Indigo answered very well for the blue, a preparation of chalk furnished the white, common shoe-blacking the black, and mustard afforded a very elegant yellow! After all, the scenic decorations, painted entirely by enlisted men of the army, were of quite a presentable character. On the proscenium, on one side, is a representation of the muse of Tragedy, on the other of her comic sister. One of the ladies is supported by a soldier of ancient times, with helm and shield, the other by a modern man of war with shako and musket. Overhead is a bust of Shakespeare, very artistically done in chalk and blacking, sur-rounded by a scroll with the legend, "Camp Floyd Military Dramatic Association of the Army of Utah," upon it. The drop-curtain represents one of the encampments of the 5th Infantry Rocky Mountains, with the regiment in front, in open order at parade.

it is due to this gallant 5th Rement to say, that the Association is composed almost altogether of enlisted men from its ranks. The performance commenced by the delivery of well-written and amusing opening address, recited with capital effect by private Willis of F company, 5th Infantry. Then came an overture by the or-chestra—an excellent one, composed entirely of soldiers. The first piece was the Comedy of Used Up, the leading characters being sustained by private Willis and Sergeant Warren of the 5th and Mrs. Tuckett, one of the Mormon ladies, whose services the Association has been so fortunate as to secure. After this, followed, as a mu-sical interlude, the "Star-spangled banner," sang by the whole company, and concluding with a grand tableau, in which Mrs. Westwood personated the goddess of Liberty. The performances of the evening concluded with the farce of the Dead Shot. Upon the whole, the playing was much better than I have often witnessed in theaters of considerable pretension in some of our large cities. The house was crowded to its utmost er pacity, and hundreds had to go away, from being unable to procure a place either to sit or stand The performers, moreover, could not have desired a more well-disposed or appreciative audience. Performers and audience were comrades and friends, who had seen some pretty rough times together, and all were disposed to enjoy themselves on the occasion to the top of their bent. An incident occurred during the evening which must have been very gratifying to Gen. Johnston, who was present at the performances of the opening night, a matter of course. An allusion was made him in the opening address, and, at the sound of his name, it would have done you good to hear the hearty huzzas with which the soldiers greeted it. The General, personally, is a great favorite with the men of his command; and their hearty mani-festations of it, on the occasion alluded to, could not but be very pleasing to him.

I send you a song that was to have been sung at the theater on the opening night, but was post-poned on account of the indisposition of the person selected to sing it:

SONG.

SOLDATEN-MUTH. From the German of Hauff, by Lieut, Henry B. Kelly, U. S. A. THUE soldier-pluck, the wide world o'er

Will win in peace or war; Where loud the flashing caution's roar, Where trills the light guitar Be't for a kiss, with maid or wife, For life's blood, with the foe, The soldier's eager for the strife— For plack will win, you know, Harrah! For plack will win, you know!

Where sweeps the dance in gliddy whirl,
And bright eyes fisch for joy.
The arm of clasps the langhing girl,
And band with hand may toy;
Who suce too long, fee're whas a kiss,
The solider wose not so.
But dashes boldly or to bliss—
For plack will win, you know,
Hurrah!
For plack will win, you know!

For when on sultry Summer's day The march is far and fast.

The gallant charger's strength gives way.

He sinks and falls at last; The soldier keeps his courage up, And sings ri-too-ral-loo,

For he will neither faint nor droop-Sheer pluck will take him through, Harran ! Sheer pluck will take him through ! And where proud banners flaunt the gale,
And hostile columns clean,
And far and near, o'er hill and dale,
The iron thunders crash:
Far flashing steel from out the strife Sends forth its glittering ray: There, man to man, and life for life, True plack will win the day, True pluck will win the day !

And should my mortal hour be nigh, And should my mortal hour be night.

I'm ready, prompt at hand;

Tis not for sortid gold I die,

But for my Fistherland!

I've done my duty like a man,

And sealed it with my blood!

So live—zo die—be that your plan,

And plack will make it good,

Hurrah!

And pluck will make it good!

P. S.—Orders are just out for two companies of the 5th, two of the 7th and one of the 10th Infantry to march to-morrow for Rush and Juab Valleys, outh of us, to reenforce Capt. Campbell and Wight, of the 2d Dragoons, who were sent in that direction some days since. Information has been received by Gen. Johnston that the Indians have assembled in force near Rush Lake, and openly announce their intention to steal all our animals if they can. The two companies detached from the 5th, are under command of Capt. Stevenson and Lt. Wirjate; these from the 7th under Capt. Tuttle, and the one from the 10th, under Lieut. Forney, with Second-Lieut, Wm. Kearney as his subaltern. Lieut. Armistead, with a detachment of mea from the 10th, is in Tintic Valley, where he has been for some time. It is to be apprehended that nothing but a sound drubbing will bring the Utah Indians to their senses, and perhaps the sooner it is administered to them the better.

THE TINTIC WAR.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Nov, 12, 1858-8 p, m, Since closing my letter of this date, I have seen the instructions drawn up by Gen. Johnston for the guidance of the officers sent south to protect the herds. I send you a copy of them. In addition to the officers named in my first letter, I should mention that Lieut. Plummer of the 7th Infantry, goes in command of a Company of his Regi-ment to Tintic Valley, at d that Assistant Surgeons Ridgely and Clements accompany the troops that march for the Tintie war.

Instructions - To the Officers in Command on Sevier River, Goshen or Juab Country, Tintic Valley and Rush Valley, HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, ?

Headquarters, Department of Utah, {
Camp Floyd, Nov. 11, 1858. {
The Indians have abaudoned their farms and are
now gathering in the southern part of this Territory.
They state that their design is to make a simultaneous
strack upon the herds in Junb Cenety, Tintic Valley,
and Rush Valley. The approach will probably be
down Salt Creek, along the Sevier River, on the edge
of the desert to the south of Tintic Valley. The nature of the country is such that the command on Sevier
River must look for anneyance from the south and
west—the one on Salt Creek, from the east, south and
west—the one on Tintic Valley from the south, and

west—the one on Sait Crees, from the east, south and
west—the one on Tinite Valley from the south, and
that in Rosh Valley from the south and west.
The officer in command on Sevier River will station
a portion of his mounted force on or near the river,
above the briege, near the mouth of San Pete River, to watch the approaches to the valley; and all com-mands will keep a vigilant watch by night and scout by day to prevent surprise and secure the herds near

them.
Indians and suspicious persons will not be permitted to loiter around the herds or camp, and parties of Indians coming in the vicinity will be treated as enemies, unless it is manifest their object is friendly, in curity. Eighty rounds of animanition will be taken by each command, thirty rounds to be expended for target practice.

Every effort will be made to ascertain the position

Every effort will be made to ascertain the position of the Indians, especially in the vicinity of Sevier River and Salt Creek. The commanders of these wo parties will communicate freely with each other, and, in case of necessity, the two commands will be subject to the commanders will report as soon as possible to these commanders will report as soon as possible to these

headquarters all events of importance, and avail themselves of every opportunity to report by letter the state of effects in their vicioity.

The efficer on Sevier River is anthorized to hire an interpreter; rate of compensation \$2 per day.

By order of Br. Brig Gen. A. S. Joneson,

(Signed) F J. PORTER, Ass't Adj. Gen.

AUTHENTIC FROM THE SOUTH PLATTE

A MINER'S ACCOUNT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AURARIA CITY, South Platte, Nov. 2, 1858. On the 13th of May, 1858, your humble servant, in ompany with eighteen persons from the State of Georgia, started from Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, to prospect the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains generally, but more particularly the vicinity of the South Platte.

We came to the Arkansas River route and joined on the way a company of Cherokee Indians, consisting of 75 men, and a few Missonrians, which increased our company to 104 men. After encountering many difficulties we arrived at the Platte on the 23d of June.

Crossing that river we continued to our particular point of destination, which was a small creek, seven miles north of the Platte, from the banks of which a man of our company (a Mr. Beck, a Cherokee halfbreed) said he panned in the Spring of 1850 as much as \$5 worth of the dust to a panfull of gravel. But after prospecting about two weeks, and our best panning being only about one grain of gold to the pan, the majority of our company became disheartened and were determined to return to their homes.

Accordingly, on the 6th of July we all recrossed the Platte and encamped on its southern bank. All were for returning home except myself and twelve others. eight of whom were from the State of Georgia, one from Iowa, three from Kansas Territory, and the writer from the old K-ystone State.

The following morning being the 7th of July, our bome-bound companions took their departure for the States. Our small company then assembling together, concluded to spend the Summer prospecting the Platte, Arkanese and their tributaries in search of the precious

On the afternoon of same day striking our tents we moved up the River Platte about eight indes and camped. Some of our men went out in every direction prospecting. Soon Green Russell, esq., our most experienced miner and leader, arriving at camp gave us the astounding intelligence that he had discovered a mine where we could realize \$15 per day.

Our jey knew no bounds, we huzzned, whooped and yelled at the prospect of being loaded with gold in a ew months, and gave vent to any amount of hisses and groans for our apostate companions that were making all speed for home. We congratulated ourselves, Sir, that we inaugurated a new era in the history of our beloved country.

This mine we worked for some two weeks, realizing from \$5 to \$15 per day. Then we set out on another prospecting tour, and discovered another deposit. somewhat richer than the first. Here our best panning amounted to \$3 50 to the pan of gravel (which is the best panning done on the Platte up to this date, and from \$10 to \$20 per day to the hand. We worked this mine some twenty days, when we concluded to set out on another prospecting tour. This tour embraced Cherry Creek, Sand Creek and their tributaries, on all of which we found more or less gold, our prospecting varying from one to ten cents per pan of gravel in a district forty miles square.

Returning to the Platte, we concluded to prospect the river to its source at the summet of the Rocky Mountains. Not knowing its length, we only took two days provisious. Our supplies being exhausted, we were obliged to live on fresh meats, without any salt, for two weeks, at the end of which we returned to the Platte, very much exhausted and emarketed.

After recruiting ourselves for a few days, we discovered a richer deposit, paying from \$6 to \$10 per day. After working this a few days, we concluded to go north in search of the source of this gold, as it all drifted or floated. About the 1st of September we took up the line of march for the Platte River, which was about 200 miles distant, prospeeting on the way all the creeks, the black hills and | ceived as this man was.

Medicine Bow Mountains, and realizing from 1 to 3 cents per pan of gravel. We were, however, com pelled to return, on account of the inelemency of the weather, before we could prospect that part of the country as thoroughly as we wished.

Prospecting somewhat on our return, we arrived at the South Platte on or near the 25th of September, 1 In the meantime, the news of our prospecting sai discoveries having been spread like wildfire, we were greeted on our arrival by nearly 100 white men. And you may reasonably surmise that we were overjoyed at meeting them, as we had seen but few white men for the space of six menths.

Recruiting ourselves and our teams here a few days, and baving exhausted our supplies of provisions, we set out for Fort Garland, in New-Mexico, a distance of 180 miles, to get a supply for the Winter. At that point flour is worth \$7.50 per cwt., bacon 20c per pound, coffee 25c, sugar do., and other articles in propert on. Having concluded our outfitting, we set ut or our return, prospecting in the meantime, and getting from 1 to 2 cents per pan of gravel, and eventually strived at the Platte on the 25th of October, where we found 300 men, and fresh arrivals came

in every hour from the States.

These men are principally from Nebraska, Iowa and Karsas, and are the bone and sizew of the countries whence they came. We shall have 1,000 men to Winter here; and, taking into consideration the prospects of the manes, and the scarcity of money in the States, I can readily suppose that, by the 1st of June, 1859, our population will exceed 80,000, and we can then organize a Territory or State, which will compare favorably with any other in the Union.

loam, and very productive; the Sammer season is warm and pleasant, the Winters are about the same as in the Western States. Generally, improvements are gorg on rapidly in both city and farming business. Where three months ago could only be neard the sharp crack of the rifle, and shrill whoop of the ladian, you new can bear only the sound of the white man's ax and the pleasant music of the anvil.

Several towns have been laid out, and quite a num-

ber of bouses have been erected; but one town in particular I shall briefly notice. It is known by the cognomen of Auraria, and is situated at the junction of Cherry Creek and the Platte River, and on the great military road leading from the Territories of New-Mexico and Southern Kansas to Fort Larame, Fort Bridger, and all the North-Western forts. There are some t irry substantial houses erected in said town, and fifty more rapidly progressing, which the owners intend to have finished this season; also one tin-shop, several blacksmith shops, and several stores; and I understand that the proprietors intend having a printing press in operation by the 1st of March, 1859. Are

I remit you, in this, a small specimen of dust, which I have taken from these mines. Fort Laramie, Ne-braska Territory, which is distant about 200 miles, is our nearest post-office, and we shall have a private express to that point this Winter.

See a small work, written by Luke Tierney, entitled The Gold Discoveries on the South Platte, and Minute Detail of Routes," &c., which will be placed before the public in about thirty days.

ARSON CASE IN WATER STREET.

ARBEST OF ANOTHER MAN ON SUSPICION-CON-FESSION OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Yesterday moraing we published a report of the arrest of James Leany, proprietor of a liquor-shop at extending from Seventy-third to Seventy-night sizes. No. 379 Water street, and a boy named Wm. Staple- and picture-squely winding around a rocky presstor. ton, on suspicion of setting fire to the premises in question. Another man, named Michael Lynch, has ince been apprehended, on suspicion of complicity in the matter, and is now in prison, awaiting examination. During the investigation yesterday, the boy Stapleton, who is a nephew of Leshy's, made a fall confession of the matter to Fire Marshal Baker. Considerable evidence has been taken, and the testimony thus far corroborates the boy's confession, which we give as follows:

I am 17 years of age, and have been in New-York about four years; James Leaby, who kept the liqu store No. 379 Water street, corner of Oliver street, my uncle; I have no parents in this country; my uncless only been in New-York since the 17th of 18 my unce; I have no man hard a more the 17th of he has only been in New-York since the 17th of he March; he keeps another hquor store at No. 17 For syth street, and resices at No. 64 Edridge street; he with him, and work in the Forsyth-street store; go round with the horse and wagon to customers; fo a menth pest my Uncle has been complaining that th Water-street store was not paying; the fore part of the world burn out that stree; or last week he said to me that he would harn out that store; on the following day-I blick it was Thursony, Dec. 2th (inst)—he told me I must born out the store; I told am I did not like to, when he said, "Oh, it was easy to do it," and he would get Mike Lynch to bely me; I then consented to do it, for I knew if I told me I must burn out the store; I told him I did not like to, when he add, "Oh, it was easy to do it," san he would get Mike Lynch to belp me; I then consented to do it, for I knew if I did not he would urun me away; on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, my encle, James Leahy, gave me a five dollar bank hid and told me to take a demijone and get five gallons of fluid; I took a four-gallon demijohn by mistake, and went to the lamp and paint store. No. 71 Division street, kept by Mr. Hughs, and caned for five gallons of burning duid; but the demiliohn only had four gallons, and that was all I got; I paid, I think, fifty or severty-five cents a gallon; Robert Weah, an old man, went to the store with me; he at open outside, and helped me carry the full to the Water-street atore; the bartender in the store, Barney Milloy, asked me what I had; I told bim spirits, and I placed the demijohn oner the counter; on Monday night, the 15th hist, about 6 o'clock, my uncle told me I must fire the store that sight; he told me to sprinkle the fluid over the floor and on the casks behind the counter—then to get some shavings and place them around the liquor casas, and aprinkle fluid over them—then place the maround the liquor casas, and aprinkle fluid over them—then place the maround the liquor casas, and aprinkle fluid over them—then place the fluid; my under told me to go down to the store at 7 o'clock and tell Barney Molloy, the barrender, to come up to the Foreyth above the store; I do as directed, and stopped in charge of the Water street store; at about 30 o'clock Mediael Lynch came to the store; the word paid, o'clock i went into the cellar and brought up a barrel containing some shavings; at 12 o'clock in the time that on the floor per the store; I would be done to the store with me, and at about 10 minutes paat 12 o'clock myelf and Lynch began to prepare the store by placing shavings around the barrels and contained the doct. Lynch was on the fluid was placed to the store is the word of the store is the store of the st wow and went back to the store; after we left this in the we went to Causi street and took as eyeler atew. I then we bome to No. 6s Eidridge street, where Lynch left me, and se was going home; he lives at No. 16 foresylvastreet, my unit id Lynch he would give him a soit of cothes to assist me tre the zone; I heard my uncle are one or two that the the zone is nearly the first heart in the zone is the consistency of the line and \$3 in sites? I then the pennies in the drawer; in the lepromised me that if I fired the store he would put me in siness text Spring.

The matter is still nowless. The matter is still under investigation.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales of real estate ere made at auction, yesterday, by Adrian H. Muller: use and lot 36 Grand at | 1000 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200

Bleecker, Son & Co.: # 5500 bits House and Lot No. 300 West Sales, 5 and 78 kg8. 5 5500 Frame House and Lot No. 30 W. 32d st., 19 and 78 kg98.9 1,010 Frame House and Lot No. 311 West 35d st., 25 7c2.5. 6 doi: 10.000 bits 10.000 bit

AN OUSTED POLICEMAN MAKING ARRESTS, ETC.-Henry C. Hope, formerly of the Municipal force, is now on to at Becford, Westehs ser County, on a charge of doing pul-bushness, and obtaining money on professes of compromising for onies, i.e., It is alleged that he mai arrested persons, tak-money from them for lecting them escape, and been around taker expense. Mr. Embres is in attendance at Court as wine in the case.

A SPIRIT KISS .- The Paictucket Gazette relates the owing pleasant incident of spiritual communication "An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic the speritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things said that on a certain occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been dead soveral years, returned to him, and, seating herself upon his knee, put her arms around him and kissed him as much to his statification as he need to when his knee, but her arms around him and kissed him as much to put her arms around him and kissed man as much to his gratification as she used to when living. 'You do let mean to say,' remarked the skeptic, 'that the spirit of your wife really embraced you and kissed you.' 'No, not around that, replied the believer,' but her spirit took possessit of the body of a found needium, and through her embraced and kissed me.' We presume that believers are often as willingly de-cived as this man was."

CITY ITEMS.

The last Concert of Arthur Napoleon confirmed a public impression of his most remarkable powers as plantst. He played the best pieces of Thalber Gottechnik and others, with fine effect, and was no stantly encored by an appreciating audience. He at wonderful lad.

Dr. T. L. Godet, a gentleman who has traveled a tensively in Itary, proposes to deliver the first of the ries of lectures "On Travels in Italy," company this [Thursday] evening, at the Betnesda Congan tional Church, Sullivan street,

Dr. J. J. Hayes, so well known from his contects with the second Granaell Arctic expedition, will a dress the Geographical Society this evening in a Historical Bunding, on Second avenue, "On the Page Discoveries of Dr. Kane," in connection with blaven for further research, based upon careful exercises and patient study of all that has transpired is need to this interesting subject.

NATIONAL THEATER,-A new drame, entitled "De Weman of the World, 'has made a favorable into sion at Pardy's National Theater, and is likely to have a long rup.

BULL's HEAD. - The Catt e market yesterday proto be the best for owners that we have had in a la time. All the really good bullocks sold at page equivalent to 9; 210 s. a pound, and some extra red ones sold at 10; witc. and buyers say a little high The average quality of Cattle on sale was much spa The chuate is delightful, the somery beautiful and diversified: the soil in the valleys is a black, saidy sell at Sc a pound net. The supply did not vary as rally from the previous week, and though not as he as it has been during Autumn, appears to be a sufficient.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR THE SOUTE. Lieut, Gen, Winfield Scott, Commander in Chef & the United States mil tary forces, sailed from this my vesterday afternoon in the steamship Marion, from per No 3 North River, The day previous the Garage was waited upon by a deputation of mili ary gentless, who tendered him an escort, but the veteral soldieries clined the proff-red courtesy, stating that he derired to leave quietly and unostentationsly. About 2 o'clock the General left his residence, accompanied by Mr. G. W. Blunt, Mr. Moses H. Grunell, Mr. King, wie few other gentlemen, who saw him safely on board & the steamer. Unknown to the General, a squad of the Scott Life Goard, under command of Gen. Wart proceeded to the pier, and as the steamer left by berth the veteran was honored with a miste of thin two guns. Several bundred people had assemble upon the wharf, and the air was rent with their bear cheers as the vessel steamed out to the stream. Ge Scott appeared up in the upper deck and waved hat in response to the courtesies thus shown him. It was also salu ed by the Nisgara and from the form the barbor.

Gen. Scott's destination is to Charleston, Key Wee New Orleans, and other Southern cities, for the pr pose, it is said, of inspecting the fortifications. It precise object of his mission has not yet transpired.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.-For the informs

tion of "Benny" and a host of other boys, both gas and small, who have written to us for information, ve have made some inquiries about the Sketing Pool; the Central Park. The pond is a broad sheet of war, It is from four to ten feet deep, or about five feet onthe average. To guard against accidents, policeme wit ropes, ladders and other life-saving appliances, will's on duty in the vicinity, and boys wilt not be allowed to shate until the ice is sufficiently thick to berther in safety. The pond is not yet full; but on Saudy frozen surface. Some time next week it is hopedia it will be quite full, as it is contemplated to obtain # ficient water to fill it from the lower reservoir, means of a syphon. When the pond is full and wi covered with toe, it will no doubt present a gay som every fine day throughout the skating seasan. The sands of boys and girls, and adults, too, will underk edly avail themselves of its facilities for the enjoyment of the healthful, elegant and much needed recreate If that disgusting brute, the New-York Rowdy, seek to indulge in his vil ainous propensities in the Park is will soon learn that he is out of his element. All reous behavior will be promptly checked, and thepe ticipants placed under arrest. Tuose who desire take or send their children to the Park may thereis rest assured that they will be perfectly safe under to protection of the Central Park police.

MILITARY.-The right wing of the Seventyle Regiment (American Guard), under command of Las. Butterfield, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, p raded yesterday afternoon, to receive the right was the Second Regiment, Col. Robinson, who, for the second few weeks, have been on duty at Quarantine, Sale Island. The latter were relieved yesterday money by the right wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Liet. Col. Bendix. The troops appeared in Wister union with overcoats.

GYMNASTICS -We would call the attention of the of our readers, who take interest in gymnastics, title advertisement of Mesers Ferguson & Overton's 0 ental Gymnasium in another column.

THE GOULDY FAMILY .- The whole of the vicini of the Gouldy tragedy have recovered, with thesception of one of the servant girls, who is still in the New-York Hospital. She is improving slowly.

NEW ALMS HOUSE GOVERNOR SWORN IN .- Dr.Che. Breuninghausen, having been elected by the Barl of Governors to fill the varancy occasioned by the of Cornelius V. Anderson, was yesterday sworn office by the Mayor.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. NYE .- It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Nye, President of the Board Police Commissioners, will resign his position been the 1st of January next. The General had his rest nation written four months ago, but was induced withold it by several of the Board, until the vaccet caused by the resignation of Pelitiah Perit should

CHAPTER OF CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. - Yorker's morning, at 11 o'clock, Officers Harvey and Salling of the Harper Police apprehended Wm. Hodges, and mate of the schooner Mary Alice, lying at pier No. North River, on the charge of threatening the 1 1 Captain Welch. The accused was detained for east

On Tuesday evening a young woman, namel Moore, was found lying in the rear area way of residence in Tairteeath street, near Greenwich aver suffering from the effects of a quantity of landard which she had taken with a view of putting an ed her life. Officer Hanifen of the Ninth Precinct of veyed Ann to the Station-House, where she recess medical attendance. She is likely to recover-

The same evening a man named John Heart & peared at the Eightn Precinct Station-House, attent from a severe cut on the head, which he alleged he been unflicted by a clab in the hands of one John Intay, an Irish baker. Murray was subsequently rested by Sergeant Mount, and detained for example tion. A physician was called to dress Hearter!

On Tuesday evening, a man entered the sized Wm Quick, No. 84 Avenue C, and after examine various qualities of tea, purchased a pound of the best, values at \$1, and in payment therefor tenlers a \$5 bill, purporting to be issued by the Union But of Kinderhoek, Mr. Quick, believing the bill to gennine, returned the customer his change. Took the purchaser repaired to the store of Rodolph Happy and purel using another pound of tea, gave in pa